

Making Tomorrow's World

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NOT PEACE, BUT A SWORD

Aden, Arabia.—Steaming across the Mediterranean sea, the latest view of Europe was of the Italian peninsula and of the island of Sicily, where Messina, earthquake-overwhelmed, yet lies in ruins. Three Italian war vessels lay at anchor in the southernmost harbor. Coming to the coast of Africa at Port Said, Egypt, northern gateway to the Suez canal, the tremendous contribution to the prosperity of peace, which the Frenchman DeLesseps gave to the world, the first objects seen were a dozen battleships of a French Mediterranean fleet. Thus runs the European continent to naval display and all the expenditure that it makes necessary. Blocking the path of progress by water is the battleship, barring the highway to prosperity upon land the army stands and even the air is heavy with the shadows of war balloons driven to and fro above the earth. Europe is an armed camp and the seas around are roadsteads for the navies of many nations.

Europe's War Fever.

"Shall we permit the Mediterranean sea to be a French lake?" says an Italian cabinet minister, and he presents to the new chamber of deputies a bill for \$20,000,000 for naval construction, four superdreadnaughts of 28,000 tons each. "We must not be eclipsed by Germany," declares the French minister of war, and promptly the senators and deputies, amid fervent appeals to national patriotism, enact into law a measure providing for three years, instead of two years, of compulsory military service. In Berlin a Zeppelin airship, built avowedly for military use, explodes, killing many persons. The war lord gives a military funeral with high honors to the dead, sends another airship to float above the capital that all may see and orders others to be constructed with all possible speed. The feverish struggle between European nations for the largest and strongest army and navy shows itself in the articles in the press, in the debates in parliament, in the talk in the street, in the uniforms on the roadways, in the ships on the sea. And in order to give himself war-fever, which keeps him exhausted for other and better things, the European patient taxes himself to an almost incredible amount. He pays his money for an irritant unto trouble the while social progress lags and men and women and children suffer for lack of opportunity to live.

The Naval Propaganda.

Upon the navy is today's largest expenditure. Navy leagues are formed, sometimes as in Germany with imperial patronage, in order to stimulate interest and create a public opinion which will support larger appropriations. The press is used, whenever possible, to give publicity to arguments for more ships and to stir national pride by statements, often untrue, as to what other nations are doing or intend to do.

Staggering Cost of Navies.

The figures showing the extent to which the taxpayers of the nations of the world permit themselves to be fined for their navies are staggering. The naval expert of the London Daily Telegraph—all great journals of Europe have naval experts, sometimes only in the pay of the journal—furnished the figures showing the total naval expenditure for 1904-5 and the total voted for 1913-14 by the principal nations of the world. They show these expenditures:

	1904-5.	1913-14.
Great Britain.	\$205,310,375	\$235,108,180
United States.	100,901,550	147,494,335
Russia	59,749,530	121,247,270
Germany	50,520,000	115,195,920
France	61,912,165	102,238,815
Italy	25,000,000	50,789,230
Japan	10,510,740	49,304,060
Austria.		

Hungary ... 13,077,300 30,032,755
In the cases of Great Britain, the United States, Russia, Germany, France and Japan, the totals this year are the highest recorded. The figures for the personnel are also the highest on the list, with the exception of those of Russia, which, after being about 70,000 in 1904 and 1905, dropped below 45,000 in 1908, and are now 54,643. The British navy numbers 146,000, the German 73,176, the United States 67,907 and the French 63,596 men.

Profits in Armament and Coal.

The Krupp trials in Germany show to what lengths in bribery the great armament firm at Essen, through its directors and managers, went in order to obtain contracts from the German government. Indictments were found against the Krupp officers and agents, largely in consequence of revelations in the reichstag, by Liebknecht, a Social Democrat. They were charged with bribing members of the military and naval establishment between 1903 and 1913 and the disclosures at the trial proved their guilt. More than this, however, these disclosures gave publicity to the enormous profits derived by the Krupp concern and showed where the fines from the taxpayers' pockets went. The result is to strengthen the cause of the advocates of disarmament. Patriotism, which bluff old Doctor Johnson called the last refuge of scoundrels, is shown to be in naval expenditure argument the first resort of thieves.

But war vessels must be operated and maintained as well as built—and here the owner of coal mines—and, more recently, since oil is used for fuel, the owner of oil properties—is, in various ways and for his own personal ends, a zealous advocate of more and bigger ships. A dreadnaught burns 40 tons of best coal every hour. British landlords draw royalty of 30 cents a ton for coal mined. Every British dreadnaught in use, therefore, means \$200 a day to the owner of the coal royalty.

The "Naval Holiday" Proposal.

"Perhaps that is why," said Keir Hardie, the British labor leader, "some of the peers and their friends in the house of commons are so keen to increase the navy!" Perhaps, also, it is one reason why the nobly eloquent appeal for a year's naval holiday of Winston Churchill, Great Britain's first lord of the admiralty, an office corresponding to that of secretary of the navy held in President Wilson's cabinet by the distinguished American journalist, Josephus Daniels, fell in many high European quarters, on deaf ears. Mr. Churchill's words are worth while quoting again and again, because, however apparently ineffective they are for the moment, they mark the beginning of a revolt among statesmen against the enormous expenditures for navy and army that is growing to large proportions all over Europe, however concealed or belittled by the so-called "patriotic" or "jingo" press.

"The proposal I put forward in the name of the British government," said Mr. Churchill, "for a naval holiday is

quite simple. Next year—apart from the Canadian ships or their equivalent, apart from anything that may be required by any development in the Mediterranean—we shall lay down four great ships to Germany's two. Now we say to Germany: 'If you will put off beginning to build your two ships for 12 months, we will put off in absolute good faith the building of our four ships for exactly the same period.' That would mean a complete holiday for one year as far as big ships for Great Britain and Germany were concerned. He recognized it would not be possible for either Germany or Great Britain to do this, unless other great powers agreed to do likewise. 'If such arrangements were reached, it could only be by agreement contingent upon the result of negotiations with other great powers. But supposing Great Britain and Germany took the lead, do you not think there would be a good prospect of success? At the end of the year you would have all these great countries that would agree to such a proposal just as great and just as sound as if they built all ships as at present designed. Scores of millions would be rescued for the progress of mankind.'

Mr. Churchill said he was quite impervious to the objections that would be raised by the great armament firms of England and other countries. "They must be the servants," he said, "and not the masters. Some people will try to involve by suggestion the naval expenditure in a cloud of suspicion. Let them mock. I am convinced that a reduction of naval expenditure is necessary for the welfare of civilization. It is a question that does not only affect governments and diplomats but concerns parliaments and the people. We must not be discouraged by a want of success. The time will come when the present expenditure and competition in naval armaments will be a thing of the past and when the great naval powers will look back upon it with feelings of regret." The significance of these words in the making of a different world tomorrow comes from the fact that they are the carefully-considered utterance of the head of the navy of the greatest sea power in the world.

Sentiment on the continent of Europe is changing toward a saner policy of disarmament and of arbitration as opposed to increasing military establishments and appeals to the sword, though this sentiment has not yet been able to express itself in political international agreements and legislation.

The powerful aid of the spiritual group of the church in Europe is cast for disarmament and peace. The church exists under many names and with doctrines and deeds much at variance. Set aside the large section of a so-called Christian church which drills soldiers in Ulster, inspires blood ritual persecutions in Russia, blesses statues to Moloch in Germany, and worships Mars and Mercury, militarism and commerce, everywhere. Unto these who call themselves Christians Jehovah is a man of war and the Christ came into this world to bring—not peace—but a sword. They, for consideration of temporal power and afternoon teas and fat livings, are helping him to this end all over this continent of Europe.

It is another and different group in the church, in mosque and synagogue in cathedral and chapel, in monastery and mission house, which, increasingly potent and numerous, pleads for peace and spiritual, as opposed to merely temporal, things. Almost or entirely a paradox is it that the travelers who look below the surface, who go in and out among the religious leaders of the European peoples, agree that the spiritual forces are reasserting themselves in a surprising way and that, despite the blatant materialism of the European world of today the world of tomorrow is to be made by and for the things of the spirit. In this fact lies large hope for the advocates of peace and human brotherhood.

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GOOD PLAIN PLUM PUDDING

Favorite Dessert That is Not Too Rich
for the Stomachs of Young
Children.

Have some water in a kettle or dish already boiling and make a stiff paste with the following ingredients: One-quarter pound each of fine chopped suet, dried currants and raisins, one pint wheat flour, one-half teacup bread crumbs, one well-beaten egg, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, one-quarter teaspoon table salt and a little cold water. It is well to mix suet, salt and flour together before adding other ingredients. Spread a piece of clean, white cotton cloth about 12 inches square on a bread or kneading board and flour it and dredge cloth quite plentifully with flour and tie with a strong, white cotton string. This prepared, lower it carefully into the boiling water and keep it boiling steadily for fully 2½ hours. Serve with hard or liquid sauce whichever is liked best. There should be a rest of some sort at bottom of kettle or dish so that pudding bag will not rest on or touch bottom of dish while pudding is boiling. To make provision for this we prefer a small flat rack made of small, smooth, narrow pieces of wood joined together with wooden pegs, thoroughly cleansed so as to prevent taste of wood. After pudding has boiled the required time remove while water is still boiling, before removing kettle or dish from fire.

PAPER TOWELS AND NAPKINS

No Objection to Their Use When
There is a Temporary Shortness
of the Linen Articles.

Many particular housekeepers with large families are often temporarily inconvenienced by finding the supply of towels and table napkins has given out before the laundry comes in. They would be greatly pleased with the result, besides the wear and tear on the linen being lessened, by re-enforcing the supply with the paper towel.

Rolls of paper towels placed in the bathroom for the hands of the school children, who usually make sad havoc of the white towel, are very practical helps. A roll could also be placed in the nursery to wipe smeary little hands and faces. A roll could be used in the kitchen to replace the roller towel. A paper napkin looks very well on the table tray as a substitute for the linen napkin.

Chicken a la McDonald.

One cup of cold cooked chicken cut in strips, three cold boiled potatoes cut in one-third inch slices, one truffle cut in strips, three tablespoonfuls of butter, three tablespoonfuls of flour, one and one-half cupfuls of scalded milk, salt, pepper. Make a sauce of butter, flour and milk. Add the chicken, potatoes and truffle and as soon as heated add seasoning.

Dried Beef on Toast.

Place one dozen pieces of thinly sliced dried beef in a frying pan with a generous piece of butter and a little water, let boil one minute; add one and one-half cups rich milk, into which one tablespoon of flour has been dissolved. Let cook thoroughly. Pour over slices of hot toast and serve.

Oven Cooking Preferred.

Food cooked in the oven rather than on top of the stove is much more palatable, according to some cooks. It should be prepared just as for cooking on top of the stove, then placed in the oven, where it will require less watching, as there is little danger of its burning.

Dressing.

Toast eight slices of white bread; place in a deep dish, add butter the size of an egg, cover with hot water to melt butter and make bread of right consistency; add one even teaspoon of good poultry spiced seasoning and one even teaspoonful of salt; mix well and stir in one or two raw eggs.